



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

And as to the social sciences in their relation to legislation he says:

"The bulk of modern legislation deals with social, economic, or political problems. These problems are not amenable to the same methods of treatment as the problems of physical science, and few of the conclusions offered in the name of the social sciences can claim finality or acceptance as absolute truths. Those who insist that the legislature is bound to defer to experts do well to remember that, of the great social measures of the nineteenth century, the factory acts were carried against the protests of economists, while the public-health laws were largely based on theories of the spread of disease which are now rejected."

"Nevertheless, a science of legislation desirous of establishing a status of its own would treat the data of the social sciences as lying outside of its own sphere and consider that its task begins only when their conclusions have been reached and formulated."

The final chapter is devoted to constructive suggestions, among which are the creation of special commissions for the drafting of bills, increasing the powers of administrative commissions, drafting bureaus, and the right of the executive to introduce bills and to participate in the debates

The treatment throughout is suggestive rather than exhaustive, but from cover to cover it is the work of a scholar and characterized by wide knowledge, clear, objective and scientific analysis.

Unquestionably American lawyers and law schools have given too little attention to the study of legislation. There is great promise in such work as Dr. Freund is doing, and it is to be hoped that he will publish further studies of this kind.

HENRY M. BATES.

THE ARMY AND THE LAW, by Garrard Glenn, of the New York Bar, Associate Professor of Law, Columbia University. New York: Columbia University Press, 1918: pp. I, 197.

The purpose of this book is to define "the relation of the common law to the army,"—not including the rules governing the internal affairs of the army, nor the international laws of war, except incidentally, but "with the army only in its relation to the common law which governs the general public, and with the soldier only insofar as his activities are, in point of law, of interest to non-military persons."

Mr. Glenn does this under the following heads: Introductory; The Constitution of the Army; Military Law and Military Courts; The Army's Right of Self-Regulation; The Army in Its Relation with the Enemy; Military Occupation in Matters of Government; Military Occupation in Matters of Property; Relation of Soldier to Civilian in Time of Peace; Relation of Soldier to Civilian in Time of War; and Martial Law.

It is a real pleasure to meet such a book as this at this time. Nothing could be more timely. The book should be read and studied by civilians and

soldiers alike; and lawyers, whose ideas upon these matters are more or less hazy certainly will find help and pleasure in its perusal. While perhaps one would take issue with the author upon some matters and conclusions, or would not quite agree with his statement of the basis of the decision of some cases referred to,—as, for instance, *Ex parte King*, 246 (not 247) Fed. 868 (p. 59)—yet on the whole this reviewer does not know where so much meaty substance, so well arranged, so clearly put, in so small a space, on the topics treated, can be found as in this book. It and Part I of BOTY AND MORGAN'S WARS: ITS CONDUCT AND LEGAL RESULTS, should be read together.

H. L. WILGUS.